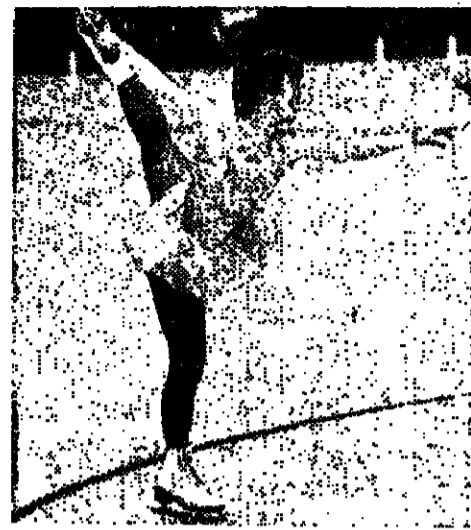
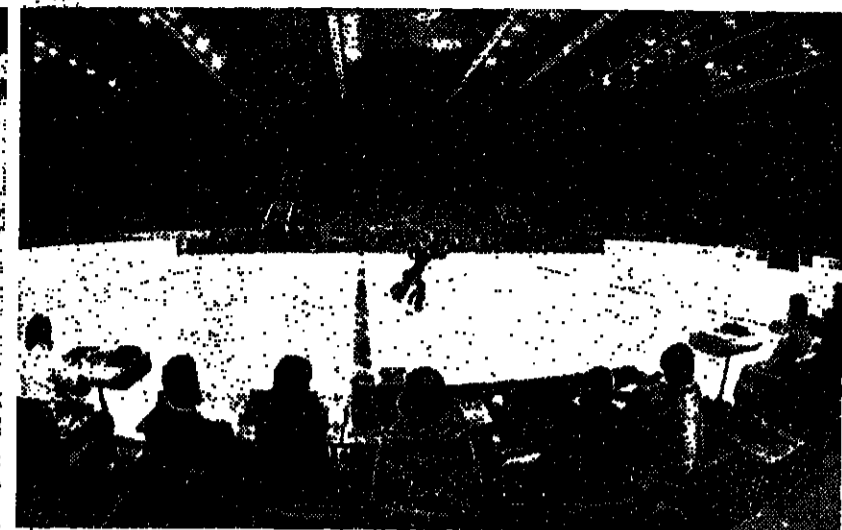


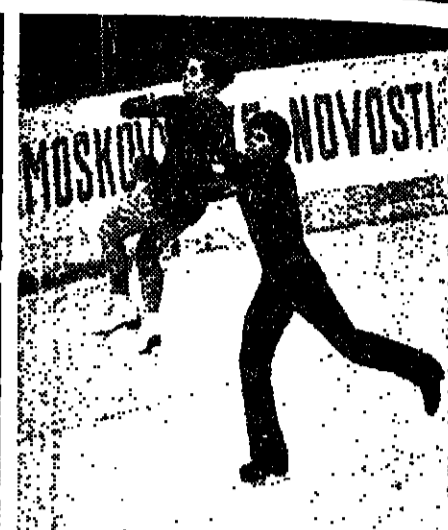
SPORTS



Masae Miwa (Japan).



Dancing competitions in progress.



Lori Baier and Lloyd Elser (Canada)
Photos by Boris Raulman

FIGURE SKATING SPECTACULAR WELL UNDER WAY

(Continued from page 1)

victory in large measure to a most testing string of two-and-a-half and double-turn jumps (they were the only pair to pull these off) as well as to the renowned Kaufmann 2.5 turn.

MY INTERESTS ARE WIDE-RANGING...

We learnt from Oleg Makarov that he had many hobbies (shared, incidentally, by his female partner) such as art, literature and the theatre. Oleg is also a compulsive stamp collector and likes driving. They both study at the Leningrad Physical Training Institute.

TOP MARKS FROM VISITORS

"The fine organization of the tournament and a strong field naturally attract skaters from different countries," said Lori Baier, junior world championship medalist, who took second place at the Canadian national championship. "The tournament marked our debut in Moscow and we feel that to have come third place is a definite success. I liked the first two award-winning pairs, who hopefully will meet at world championships. The tournament is excellently organized and I would gladly come back to Moscow."

The competition will end on Saturday. On Sunday there will be an exhibition show, including a farewell performance by the Olympic dancing titlists, Natalya Linichuk and Gennady Karponosov.

Alexander BUTSENIN,
Konstantin RAZIN

'CRYSTAL SKATE' STORY

Six prizes will be awarded to the winners of the 16th International "Moskovskiy Novosti" figure skating tournament on December 13.

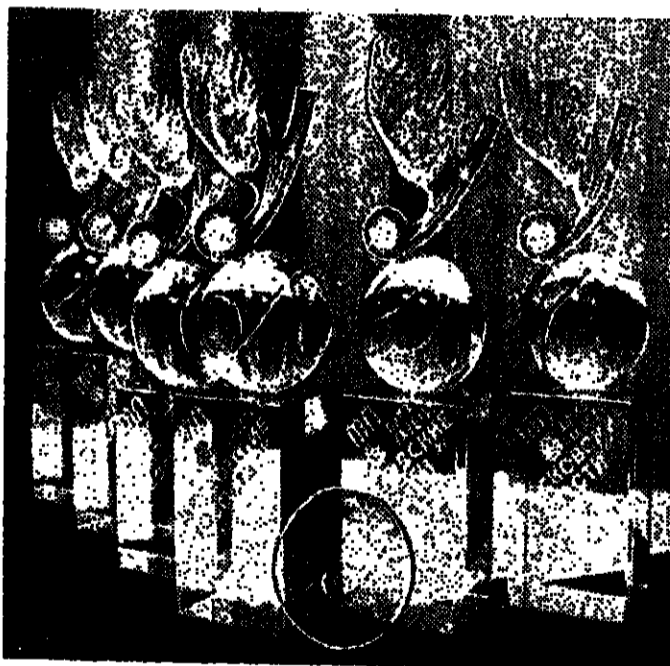
The crystal prizes, each 40 cm high, were made at the Dyatkovskiy crystal works (director Gennady Toropov). Chief designer Mikhail Kizlov, 35, was responsible for the main prize, the "Crystal Skate".

Throughout the tournament one of these "crystal skates" (dubbed so by newsmen) was displayed at the Sports Palace and was shown on TV several times. This is an "excellent" prize, participants, journalists, and spectators unanimously agree.

The designer said that when working upon this order from

the editorial board he wanted to blend into the crystal a sense of gracefulness, airiness, and speed—the qualities so inherent in figure skating. Kizlov himself goes in for athletic, skating and cycling, and this helped him in his work. Apart from this, he previously has designed many sports prizes.

A commemorative medal, made especially for the occasion and incidentally the first such one in the history of the tournament, was made at the Chervyatskiy glass works in Dyatkovskiy District, Bryansk Region. The medal is ten centimetres across and made of coloured glass. The inscription on it reads, "International figure skating competition, Moscow, 1981 — 'Moskovskiy Novosti' prize".



MAHRE AND EPPLE SURGE AHEAD

Phil Mahre, of the USA, is leading in the Alpine skiing World Cup with 70 points after three stages. Last year's Cup holder got 20 points for running up in the giant slalom and picked up 50 for winning the special slalom and the first combined event, thus establishing a marked lead over the rest of the field. Swede Ingemar Stenmark has 35 points; Peter Mueller, of Switzerland, has 30; former Cup holder Andreas Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, 27; 19-year-old Joel Gaspoz, of Switzerland, who provided a major sensation by winning the giant slalom in Val d'Isere, has a point less, and Austrian Olympic champion Franz Klammer has 25 points. In the second women's giant slalom, in Pila, Italy, Irene Epple, 24, of the FRG, clocked the fastest time of 2 min 31.62 sec, ahead of former Cup winner Hanni Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, (2.34.89), and American Tamara McKinney (2.35.27).

UEFA COMPETITIONS ON

West German Kaiserslautern defeated Belgian Lokeren, 4-1, in the second leg of the UEFA 1/8th final and went on for the quarterfinal. The other qualifiers are Spanish Valencia, Swedish Göteborg, Yugoslav Radnicki, Dundee United of Scotland, West German Hamburg, Spanish Real (Madrid), and Switzerland's Hame.

THE ICE HOCKEY CUP

The Soviet Central Army Club has defeated Weisswasser Dynamo, 12-3, in their first game for the European ice hockey cup. The second match is due on January 15, in Moscow. The winner will be among the four top clubs in the final.

CRUYFF STAGES SPECTACULAR COMEBACK

Soccer ace Johan Cruyff, 34, celebrated his comeback to his home club Amsterdam Ajax by netting a goal against Haarlem, drawing an ovation from a 25,000-strong crowd in the Ajax stadium. Cruyff, sporting a shirt with his usual number 14, has, according to experts, lost nothing of his elegant technique. I had to assert myself and please my team and the crowd, the renowned striker, who made 32 appearances for Holland, said later. The first goal I scored back home is a "start-dream" for me.

SHOW JUMPING

Gerd Williang, of the FRG, has won the Bordeaux stage of the European zone show jumping World Cup, with a faultless round, clocking the fastest time 30.99 sec, in the final heat. Despite this, with 20 points after four stages Williang still only rates a modest ninth. Leader David Broome, of Britain, has 45 points.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 10/2 Gorky St. Moscow
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press
Moscow, USSR
Published Tuesday and Saturday
Index 30078

MN INFORMATION No. 96, 1981

By air — from Moscow

INFORMATION

No. 99 (311), DECEMBER 15-18, 1981

Price 5 kopeks

TASS STATEMENT

The following is a TASS statement which has been published in Moscow:

Events of great importance have taken place in the Polish People's Republic. In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic has introduced martial law throughout the country and a Military National Salvation Council has been established with W. Jaruzelski as its head. The head of the Military National Salvation Council stated that the measures taken are designed to create conditions for taking Poland out of a crisis situation, to protect legality and to restore public order.

All these steps taken in Poland are, of course, its internal affair, a different interpretation of these events, made by certain circles in the West, can only be regarded as an attempt to interfere in affairs which lie within the competence of the Poles only.

According to the PAP agency, the activities of all trade unions, students' and some other organizations have been suspended in connection with the introduction of martial law. Staff personnel of trade unions and elected repre-

(Continued on page 2)

ANTI-LIBYAN REACTIONS IN THE USA

Washington. The US administration may be preparing an armed provocation against Libya. Addressing a press conference a White House spokesman deliberately refused to rule out the possibility of military action against Libya. In London, the US Defense Secretary C. Weinberger said that the

Sixth US Fleet in the Mediterranean was ready to carry out an operation "to evacuate" the American personnel from Libya during an "emergency". President R. Reagan has set up a special interdepartmental operative group which will "follow the developments in Libya on a day-to-day basis".

AMERICANS INTEND TO INVADe IRAN

London. The United States has devised a secret plan concerning a military invasion into southern Iran. According to "The Sunday Times" of London, the plan code-named "The Tripwire" is designed "to protect the US interests in the Middle East", and has been drawn up by the State Secretary A. Haig. Among other things, "The

Tripwire" envisages American troops moving into Turkey, Pakistan, the Persian Gulf states, Egypt, the Sudan, Somalia and Kenya, whose territories will be crossed by the so-called American defense line. The newspaper continues that the plan will be implemented as soon as President Reagan regards the situation as grave.

NEPALESE PREMIER THANKS THE SOVIET UNION

The government and people of Nepal are sincerely grateful to the Soviet Union for the help it has given in solving many of the problems regarding the national development of the country. Soviet aid, particularly in road construction, the creation of industrial infrastructure and hydro-power engineering, has played an important role in the Nepalese national economy. We firmly believe that the cooperation between our two countries will continue and expand, said the Nepalese Prime Minister S. B. Thapa at a dinner he gave in honour of the visiting First Vice-President of the Presidium of the

USSR Supreme Soviet, Vasil Kuznetsov. Soviet-Nepalese relations have developed on the basis of equality and respect for the Nepalese sovereignty. Territorial integrity was respected and the policy of non-interference into each other's affairs followed. In view of these policies, Vasil Kuznetsov stressed, the Soviet Union still intended to expand and deepen its friendly relations with Nepal and that it regarded broad and equitable cooperation between the two states as necessary condition and a further step for developing peace and

Boris PONOMARYOV: WE WORK TO PREVENT WAR

The Peace Programme for the 80s advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress specifies three main directions in our activities aimed at preventing war, said Boris Ponomarev, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee's Secretary. In Moscow he addressed the All-Union International Student Scientific Conference. "The Worldwide Im-

portance of the 26th CPSU Congress".

The first direction necessary in preventing war is to eliminate the existing pockets of military conflicts and to create reliable political guarantees preventing new explosive crises from arising. Boris Ponomarev emphasized in his address.

Secondly, progress must be achieved in curbing the arms race, and in the future, reducing armaments, particularly nuclear.

Our third aim is to resume and deepen diplomatic dialogue and to make it more constructive. In particular, we favour meetings between representatives of the USSR and the United States of America.

Our Peace Programme has been enriched by Leonid Brezhnev in his speeches following the Congress, and by the meetings with prominent Western political leaders. In this respect, Leonid Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG has played an important role. It has revealed the keen feeling of responsibility for the fates of universal peace; this fact was emphasized when Leonid Brezhnev said that the very thought of a new war, particularly nuclear, seemed criminal to peoples.

The CPSU and the Soviet state attach primary importance to the development of peaceful and fruitful cooperation between peoples in all the spheres, stressed B. Ponomarev. Dealing in this respect with the training and education of foreign specialists in the USSR, he said that at the end of the present academic year, the number of young people who have either received or improved their higher education in the Soviet Union would have reached nearly a quarter of a million.



"The Arms Race and Us" is the title of a conference which was recently held in New York. Participating in it were noted politicians, public and religious figures, scientists and physicians. In the photo: during the conference.

(Continued on page 2)

THE SKATING EXTRAVAGANZA



The 16th International "Moskovskiy Novosti" Figure Skating Competition has ended. The climax was viewed at Moscow's Palace of Sport on Sunday as entrants from 13 countries displayed their skills. Applause, flowers and skating mastery were the themes of the day. Only once were the audience silent when the Olympic dancing titlists Natalya Linichuk and Gennady Karponosov appeared on the ice dressed in pink. They performed pieces from their numerous compositions for the last time as they are retiring from competitive sport. "Moskovskiy Novosti" Editor-in-Chief Mikhail YEFIMOV presented the twice tournament

(Continued on page 2)



MISS 'MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI-81'

"At every 'Moskovskiy Novosti' tournament much speculation always surrounds the voting of the most likable female skater."

This year's Miss "Moskovskiy Novosti" is Holland's dancing champion Marianna van Bommel (her partner is Wayne de Wafer).

I come from the small town of Steenbeek, says Marianna. My father is a farmer so I grew up amidst roses, tulips and a wonderful forest. I heard that Moscow is the greatest capital in the world, given that it is winter now, I saw trees in the boulevards, avenues, and the Luchitskiy covered with snow, and realized that in the season this must be true. I'd very much like to come to Moscow in summer and I shall never forget the Muscovites who presented me with so many flowers.

Natalya Linichuk and Gennady Karponosov, Olympic world and European title holders bidding their farewell to competitive sport.



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea

of life in the Soviet Union for the week.
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THE WORLD

MISSION REFUTES ALLEGATIONS

New York. The Soviet permanent representation at the United Nations has sent a letter to the UN Secretary-General, in which it repudiates slanderous statements sent from Washington alleging that chemical and toxic weapons of "Soviet make" are being used in South-East Asia and Afghanistan. The letter has been distributed as an official document to the UN General Assembly.

USA WANTS ISLAND BACK

Panama. The United States is exerting considerable pressure on the Panamanian government in order to resume control over the island of Amador and the dam which links it with the mainland, reports the "El Matutino" newspaper. Up to October 1979, there was an American military base on the island, and at the moment joint US-Pan-

groundless press "reports" and certain "material evidence". The so-called factual evidence intended to substantiate these inventions are absurd, and they can be disproved through elementary scientific analysis, says the letter. The grounds for the "reports" have been refuted by numerous statements of international experts, including staff members of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Even the group of experts set up on Western insistence has had to admit in its recent report that it has failed to find evidence in support of those pseudo-accusations.

manian military contingent of troops is stationed there. The fort on Amador guards the Pacific end of the Panama Canal and has great military and strategic importance. According to the newspaper, the Pentagon considers that it was a mistake to have returned the island and the dam to the Panamanians, and that this error has to be corrected at any price.

ISRAEL CRAVING FOR AFRICA

Paris. AFP-TASS. Israel backed by the United States and South Africa is attempting to penetrate to Africa. Reports from Jerusalem state the Israeli leaders plan to restore diplomatic relations with some African countries in the first half of next year. It will be remembered that most African countries recalled their diplomats from Israel in

1973, as a protest against Israeli aggression in the Middle East. Seeking to persuade African governments in renewing diplomatic relations with Israel, the United States and other patrons of Israel are promising among other things economic aid. Such promises were offered to the head of state of Zaïre, who recently visited Washington.



Drawing by V. Shcherbakov

CONSPIRACY AGAINST ZAMBIA

Lusaka. Racist-ruled South Africa and its allies have sent a special unit of commandos to Zambia to assassinate the republic's leaders and to subsequently establish a puppet regime there, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has declared.

The Zambian president said that he has evidence that assas-

sins have been despatched to Zambia to carry out these dirty tasks. No machinations by the republic's enemies, however, will force our people to abandon their support of the just liberation struggle of the Namibian people, Kenneth Kaunda stressed.

until they are fully liquidated. Also the discussions aim at prohibiting the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and concluding a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space.

A special General Assembly resolution, which vigorously denounced neutron weapons, was an important landmark in UN history, indicating that this world organization can reflect the prime concern of nations, condemning these disastrous weapons. The Disarmament Committee has been instructed to urgently initiate talks on a convention banning the manufacture of neutron weapons, of stockpiling, and the deployment and use of such weapons.

Looking ahead to the 2nd Special General Assembly Session on Disarmament opening on June 7 next year, it must be stressed during this time that the organization has already adopted a whole range of resolutions on matters of concern to the very survival of the human race.

Meanwhile, however hard the USA and its allies try to play down the importance of the UN documents, they will have to face up to the fact that on the issue of whether the world is to live with or without the threat of nuclear war they have found themselves on the other side of the barricade from the majority of the UN nations. The USA will equally have to acknowledge that all the pronouncements of American politicians on "possible", "probable" and "limited" nuclear warfare have been emphatically rejected by the nations of the world.

TASS STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

sentatives will be given an opportunity to take up other employment.

A press conference was held at the Polish foreign ministry for foreign correspondents accredited in the Polish People's Republic. Wladyslaw Gurnicki, Counselor to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, pointed out at the press conference that the sessions of the "Solidarity" presidium in Radom and the All-Poland "Solidarity" Commission in Gdanek and decisions taken there attested to the fact that counter-revolution intended to overthrow the existing socialist system, which is approved by the people, and openly prepared to seize power. The imposition of martial law and other timely measures are directed at saving people's Poland.

It is no secret to anyone that the enemies of socialism in Poland, aiming to overthrow the existing social system and deliberately deepening the crisis in the country and disorganizing its economy, have jeopardized the independence of the Polish People's Republic.

These forces strove by all means to undermine the fraternal friendship between the Polish and Soviet peoples, friendship which shaped up in the joint struggle against fascism and which received all-round development in the course of the subsequent decades. By putting forward an anti-socialist, counter-revolutionary programme they created by their actions a direct threat to the fulfillment by Poland of its allied commitments under the Warsaw Treaty, which directly affected the interests of security of all states, parties to this treaty. It is no accident that the enemies of independent socialist Poland inside the country had the support of certain external circles in the West.

TASS is authorized to state that the Soviet leadership, all the Soviet people closely follow the events in Poland and around it. They have received with a feeling of satisfaction W. Jaruzelski's statement that the Polish-Soviet alliance has been and remains the cornerstone of Polish state interests, a guarantee of the inviolability of the Polish frontiers, and that Poland has been and remains an unbreakable part of the Warsaw Treaty, a member of the socialist community.

The Soviet people wish the fraternal Polish people success in solving the difficult problems facing their country, problems of historical importance for the destinies of the Polish state, to reliably ensure the further development of the Polish People's Republic along the road of socialism and peace.

GDR-FRG SUMMIT

Berlin. During the summit meeting between the Chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker and the FRG Federal Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, a variety of views was discussed concerning the development of relations between the two German states. Topical international issues in Europe and in the world in general also formed part of the talks, says the communiqué issued at the commencement of the talks in Berlin.

E. Honecker and H. Schmidt have confirmed their conviction that war will never again initiate from German soil. They have also expressed their desire to work actively promoting the progress of détente, and ensuring peace and stability.

The communiqué points out that the Treaty on the basis of relations between the GDR and the FRG has created favourable conditions for mutual cooperation between the two states.

THE WORLD



The population of the Gaza Strip have been on strike for about a week now. They are protesting against Israeli tramping on the elementary rights of the Palestinian Arabs and against Tel Aviv's decision to impose their so-called civil administration on the lands seized from the Arabs.

In the photo: Israeli soldiers in Rafah.

Telephoto AP-TASS

FACTS AND EVENTS

① The Lebanese weekly, "Al-Nahar al-Arabi ya duhi", reports that at present Israel has nearly 40 Jericho missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

② 60 per cent of all lakes in Japan are contaminated by industrial waste. It is stated in a report published by the Pollution Department in Tokyo.

③ Over 370 thousand people or 5.5 per cent of all the gainfully employed population are unemployed in Australia.

PEOPLE

Employment Secretary in the British Conservative Government, Norman Tebbit, was little known in political circles until he acquired scandalous notoriety. He advised the unemployed British not to complain about the government, but take to their bikes and look for work. This situation was written in the magazine "Punch". Tebbit's advice however has not been paid off, since three million people remain unemployed while there are fewer than 200,000 vacancies available in Britain.

NIMEIRI SETS HIS EYES UPON PEKING

Beirut. The Sudanese authorities have asked China to supply weapons for the Sudanese armed forces, reports the Lebanese weekly "al-Kifah al-Arabi", quoting informed sources in Khartoum. The list submitted to the Chinese includes aircraft, tanks, artillery, armoured vehicles, ammunition, equipment, and food supplies.

The weekly points out that President Nimeiri has approached China in view of serious financial difficulties, which do not enable his country to buy the weapons it desires from the United States.

YEVGENY YEVTUSHENKO: 300 PHOTOGRAPHS

An exhibition of photographs by Yevgeny Yevtushenko opened in the V. Mayakovsky Museum at 3/5 Soroka Lane (Metro Dzerzhinskaya) in Moscow. On display are 300 pictures which sum up the past ten years of the poet's photographic abilities.

During the opening ceremony, the poet's verses were recited, and Yevtushenko himself recited his favourite Mayakovsky's poetry.

Mayakovsky established the tradition of public exhibitions through which an artist could display and account for his art.

Science and technology

In New Orleans was told that a daily dose of piroxicam provides as much relief from inflammation of the joints as taking 12 to 14 aspirin tablets a day.

COT DEATH LINKED TO SLEEP PATTERNS

The sudden and unexpected deaths of apparently healthy babies may be due to abnormalities in their patterns of sleep and wakefulness, a team of scientists in the United States has suggested.

Normal babies frequently wake and fall asleep again throughout the night but those at risk from cot death often sleep uninterrupted for long periods. The difficulties they seem to have in passing from sleeping to waking means that they may continue to sleep when they have a minor breathing difficulty which would wake a normal baby. The failure to wake may mean that what at first is not a serious situation puts the baby's life at risk.



This new launch produced by the GDR using the latest technology possesses a very firm hull and is capable of straightening up whenever it is tilted.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PEOPLES' ASPIRATIONS

An honest, constructive and realistic approach to the problems that are uppermost in the minds of people all over the world has prevailed at the UN forum. Yevgeny Grigoryev writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the acceptance by the UN General Assembly of a number of major resolutions aimed at preventing nuclear war, at restraining the arms race and achieving disarmament. The consideration of these matters was accompanied at the UN forum by a keen antagonism towards two lines in world politics. The imperialist states, primarily the USA, which must bear responsibility for the present dangerous aggravation of the situation in the world, acting in the spirit of confrontation, accelerating the arms race, preparing for a nuclear war; hence heightening tension and undermining international security. It is only natural that in the questions of war and peace the USA as the chief exponent of the dangerous line found itself in isolation. During the voting on major resolutions the USA was supported in its "no" only by NATO allies (and not by all, incidentally) as well as by Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Spain, and Israel.

The USSR raised fundamental questions connected with a peaceful settlement of acute problems, including prevention of a nuclear conflict, the strengthening of peace, and the enunciation of man's right to life, the author reports. By approving these important proposals in the field of curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, the UN forum has achieved great steps, which meet the aspirations of all peace-loving mankind.

ISRAEL: A MOVE TO THE RIGHT

The US-Israeli memorandum on understanding in strategic cooperation has actually given the United States the right to use Israel's territory as a launching pad for military adventures in the Middle East, NEW TIMES says.

The memorandum, envisaging the setting up of a coordination council to cover such issues as preparations for joint war games and the deployment of US weapons in Israel, has focused on every outburst in Arab countries and has provoked worldwide criticism. Washington has tried to explain the signing of the unprecedented document by repudiating the same old story of a mythical "Soviet threat" and by stressing its desire to combat "international terrorism". Meanwhile, the increasing merger of Israeli militarism with US military power gives practical encouragement to Tel Aviv's aggressive policy, with terrorism as one of its hallmarks. The weekly says that this has resulted in a marked shift to the right in the Israeli domestic political scene, which is further proof that foreign and home policies are closely interlinked. The danger of fascism in Israel is now greater than ever.

THAILAND—OBJECT OF CHINESE EXPANSION

Thailand has been selected as a priority object for Chinese expansion in South-East Asia, the Soviet magazine ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY emphasises.

Regarding that country as a potential place d'armes for "guerrilla warfare" against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Peking relies on the fact that survivors from the vanquished Pol Pot and other gangs of Kampuchean reaction have entrenched themselves on Thai territory, the article says. From there they carry out piratical raids, subversion and acts of terror. An abundant stream of Chinese weapons and equipment reaches them across Thai territory, often without the knowledge of the latter country's authorities. The Thai-Kampuchean frontier is regarded by Chinese strategists as a front of "undeclared war".

Developments have shown that the Thai public are increasingly, though slowly, realizing that Peking and Washington regard Thailand (as incidentally they do other ASEAN countries) as small change in their global strategy and in their military-political intrigues in South-East Asia.

HUMAN RIGHTS 'FIGHTERS'

Black Americans continue to descend the ladder to a so-called welfare society, SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA writes. The Hollywood image of the American hero is ill founded when millions of Americans are still considered and treated like second-rate citizens in a country which claims to stand as the guardian of human rights.

The newspaper recalls in this context that only figures change, not the problems as the average income for a Black family in 1980 was only half that of a white family; this year 50.7 per cent of the Black younger generation could not find jobs as compared with 15.0 per cent of their white peers.

The present-day Washington administration believes this national disgrace can be mitigated by the promised overall economic recovery.



Double portrait (London)

The Ultimate Argument (Hyde Park)

Dances of Shiva (London)

Round the Soviet Union

● M/S "LEV TOLSTOY", A NEW ADDITION TO THE BLACK SEA SHIPPING COMPANY, RECENTLY EMBARKED FROM ODESSA ON ITS MAIDEN VOYAGE. The fleet can carry 12,000 passengers at a time.

● THE FIRST BATCH OF COPPER AND ZINC ORES WAS EXTRACTED AT THE MOLODOZHNY MINE IN DASHKIRIA.

● THE "ROSSIA" COLLECTIVE FARM IN THE BRYANSK REGION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION HAS RESTORED A FORMER PALACE OF THE DOLGORUKI PRINCES.

● KAUNAS, A CITY IN LITHUANIA, WAS RECENTLY THE VENUE FOR THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF FOLK CHOIRS. There are over a thousand such choirs in Lithuania.

● TRAFFIC HAS OPENED ON THE 700 KM ELECTRIC TRACTION LINE FROM MINSK TO MOSCOW, after the last, Orsha-Borisov, stretch came into service. It is planned to open traffic as far as Brest by the middle of the 11th five-year plan period.

● THE KAZAN PUBLISHERS HAVE PUT OUT THE FINAL, THIRD, VOLUME OF THE DICTIONARY OF THE TATAR LANGUAGE, WHICH HAS TAKEN MANY YEARS TO COMPILE. The dictionary contains around 47,000 entries.

● A RAILROAD CAR SET OUT RECENTLY FROM DUSHANBE FOR THE BAKAL-AMUR RAILWAY carrying containers with mosaic panels and paintings by Tajik artists, which will grace public buildings in the Siberian town of Solon. Its residents are construction teams from Tajikistan.

● WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL OF CHUVASHIA ON TWO FIVE-STORY BUILDINGS ACCOMMODATING NEARLY 300 AND DESIGNED FOR FAMILY RECREATION. The summer cottages also built there can house another hundred travellers.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

INSIGHTS INTO HUMANS OF TOMORROW

What will the man of the future be like? This was the subject under discussion at the 2nd All-Union Anthropological Conference in Minsk, writes the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

V. Kupriyanov, Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, and Professor B. Nikityuk maintained that though human evolution had ended, man would continue to develop. This process will be accompanied—and bolstered—by a continual improvement in the brain structure, with man's physique most likely remaining the same. Senation-mongers are likely to be disappointed at this very boring, they will say, that the enigmatic homo futurus will still have the same two arms, feet and a heart.

But do we really know everything there is to know about the human physique, the article queries. Not quite. I. Arzhichin, Corresponding Member of the Byelorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, presented some exciting data on blood circulation.

Lower species, with two or three or even more hearts are not uncommon. This would seem to be quite handy — after all, our one and only heart supplies all the internal organs of the human body with blood, this places it under severe strain, especially during manual labour. It turns out, however, that rather than sponging on our heart, our muscles help it along by acting as pumps—everyone of us has some 600 such peripheral hearts. These and other reserve human capabilities will continue to develop, the paper concludes.

SNAKES SHOULD BE SAVED

Snake venom forms the basis for preparations that will effectively cure numerous diseases. A country that has many kilograms of venom, writes the newspaper PRAVDA. However, nature cannot sustain

these demands. Herpetologists and snake-catchers have sounded the alarm: snakes must be protected.

A fault, however, lies in the manner in which these reptiles are caught. Throughout the world snakes are cruelly kept in "nurseries", where they cannot even be fed. There, they are "milked" and then thrown out to meet certain death.

It is to the credit of some Soviet herpetologists that we have serpentariums, where for the first time the snakes are protected. Leading scientists in this field are Yu. Orlov from the Bakhlyz preserve in Turkmenia, A. Nedyakov and R. Lombro, who have set up a snake reserve in the Central Forest Preserve. These scientists following their own paths have eventually come to the same conclusion.

They unanimously believe that the time when snakes were withdrawn from their natural state without any damage to the snake population has gone. The task today is to protect and, in some places, even to restore the numbers of snakes.

Orlov has suggested a method in which snake venom could be produced on an industrial scale.

A PENNY FOR YOUR DREAMS

People today continue to dream as they have always done and the origins of dreams continue to perturb and mystify us, writes the TRUD newspaper. Today, however, it is scientists and doctors, rather than self-taught magicians who study this phenomenon.

An extremely wide "collection" of dreams (27,300 in total) has enabled the Leningrad psychoneurologist and Doctor of Medical Sciences, Vasily Kasatkina, to come to some valuable conclusions. It appears that the brain of a sleeping human warns us of impending illness, the first symptoms of which may only become evident within weeks, months or even years.

A man's brain, says Vasily Kasatkina, acts as a control centre for all the organs of our body. Our acceptance of the world which surrounds us takes place via its various sections: of sight, hearing, smell, and others. The activity of the "sleeping" brain has its own



A drawing lesson.

for over ten years. After classes and workshop sessions the students undergo their practicals at the works itself.

Every year, the works gets new equipment, says school director Vladimir Radchenko, with the emphasis laid on automated production lines and numerically controlled machine tools — the works needs highly skilled experts.

KAZAKHSTAN'S IRRIGATION PLANS

About 45,000 hectares of arid land will be irrigated by the Pavlodar canal, whose construction began on the right bank of the Irtysh, in Northern Kazakhstan. The water will eventually come from the Zangar reservoir which forms a natural depression. This reservoir will then provide the starting point for two canals which will run a totalizing length of over 125 kilometres. Yet, another major 28-kilometre canal in the Kyzylkum Desert has been built in the south of the republic. It draws on the Chardara reservoir and its total irrigation network now covers 134 kilometres. Along the Kyzylkum canal a cotton-growing zone will be established, the largest in southern Kazakhstan.

The republic contains a developed network of man-made waterways of 7,500 kilometres in length, as well as reservoirs holding the capacity of 100,000 million cubic metres of fresh water. The irrigated lands cover an area of more than 1,870,000 hectares. The construction of the Bekeiragol irrigation system covering 100,000 hectares has started in the Semipalatinsk Region.

THE ALTAI COKE

The first coke furnace battery was commissioned at the Altai coke-and-chemical works, while the second battery begins construction.

The capacity of the Altai's first battery is one million tonnes of coke a year while four of them should be built during the current five-year plan of 1981-1985. All processes will be mechanized or automatically controlled. In a few years the works will use its side-products to make nitrogen fertilizers and dyes, coal tar and other products.

characteristics. As has been shown by numerous experiments, the slowing-up process induced by sleep spreads throughout the brain, significantly dulling the sensitivity of these centres. The sense which remains least impaired is that of sight. This is why, during sleep, the so-called sleep analyzer is conscious of even the weakest external and internal irritations affecting the organism, which are reflected in definite images in dreams.

Of course, one cannot provide an accurate diagnosis based on dreams alone.

FLOWER FRAGRANCE INSTEAD OF DRUGS

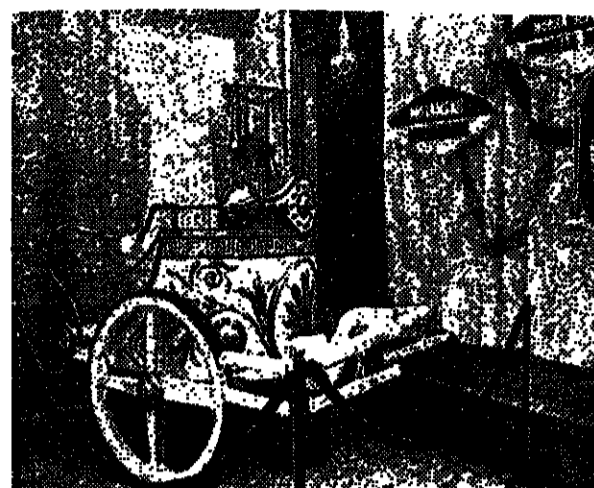
Treatment using flower smells known as phytotherapy was first developed by Soviet gerontologist Professor Shukuy Gaganov, Rita Mazayeva, deputy chief surgeon of a drugless cure clinic in Baku, writes in the LEBNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST newspaper. Probing the role of natural factors in the amazing examples of long-livers in Azerbaijan, the researcher selected a dozen and a half plants with smells having curative properties, primarily, anisolin, rosemary, laurel, and fragrant geranium.

We are now actively using these plants in flower treatment, says Mazayeva. Anisolin, for instance, is good for cardiovascular disorders, rosemary for asthma, laurel for all types of sclerosis, and fragrant geranium for hypertension and hypotension.

We have learned to act on plant properties programming them in a way that the common geranium could cure, she continues. Only the special schedule of watering the plants, feeding them with minerals, microelements, glucose, biostimulants from aloe extracts and even aspirin produce the necessary biochemical reactions in them. This is central to phytotherapy, and absolutely rules out the question of any "household stores" in the homes.

Similar flower treatment clinics, she stresses, already function in Moscow, Leningrad and Dushanbe.

Places to visit



SPORT MUSEUM IN LUZHNIKI

The museum of physical recreation and sport set up twenty-four years ago at the Vladimir Lenin stadium in Moscow has now over 5,000 items tracing, among other things, the history of pre-revolutionary sport in Russia. There are artifacts commemorating the brilliant career of the Russian wrestler Ivan Poddubny, and a pair of figure skates which once belonged to the Olympic winner Pank-Kolomenkin.

Other items include prizes and gifts won by Soviet teams and individual competitors in international competitions, like crystal vases, or the mammoth 50-litre samovar, the main award for the "Izvestia" ice hockey tournament. The past national football side goalie Lev Yashin donated to the museum some of his awards, including the "gold ball" of the top footballer in Europe.

There are also over a hundred items recreating the atmosphere of the 22nd Olympics, among them the Olympic quadriga, symbol of the Games in Ancient Greece, whose progress around the Luzhniki stadium



was watched by millions of TV viewers in many countries.

On display are also gifts from the Czechoslovak, Vietnamese, Kuwaiti, Peruvian and other National Olympic Committees to the 1980 Moscow Games. There are, too, medals from the 1908 Games in London, the 1924 Paris Olympics, and the 1972 Munich Games.

Science and technology

SCIENCE FORECAST AND HUMAN REQUIREMENTS

Such was the subject of discussion at the international symposium which has taken place in the Georgian capital Tbilisi. Its participants were prominent Soviet and foreign scientists, including experts and representatives of a number of international organizations and establishments. They discussed ways of coordinating the efforts of scientists, scientific organizations and statesmen in determining the avenues of scientific, technological and social progress. The symposium which lasted five days had been sponsored by the State Committee of the USSR on Science and Technology, the Academy of Sciences and the All-Union Institute of Systems Research.

FABRIC WITH MEDICAL PROPERTIES

A fabric with the ability to kill pathogenic microorganisms has received high praise from doctors. It acquires this property after being treated with natural and synthetic fibres of anti-microbe active dyes developed at the Institute of Chemistry of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences.

To impart anti-microbe properties to the fabric, it is necessary to "add" to it harmless bactericide substances, like those used in cosmetics. It is not so easy to do this. The fibres themselves do not interact with molecules. Intermediate reagent-carriers, for instance active dyes, need to be fixed on the fibre.

The anti-microbe fabric is washable and retains its valuable qualities throughout its working life. The bactericide agents gradually move onto the skin of the person wearing the cloth and kill all harmful microbes.

Tested at dermatological clinics in the Ukraine, the cloth will have its uses in surgery in cases of infectious disease.

SOLAR HELIUM IN EARTH'S CORE

Soviet physicists and geochemical engineers have established, for the first time ever, the distribution pattern of helium isotopes in the earth's crust, mantle and atmosphere. This important research has been recognized as a discovery and entered in the Soviet State Register of Discoveries.

Helium is a light inert gas made up of two stable isotopes—heavy helium-4 and light helium-3. The former is easily available while the latter is scarce. Even though this gas is found everywhere on earth, the very small concentrations of helium-3 held back the study of the light isotope.

Public concern for the forest plants has fortunately produced good results: the reserve transported about 200 aurochs for resettlement in Lithuania, the Moscow Region, the Ukraine, the Caucasus and Czechoslovakia.

Scientists study the life, behaviour and conditions of these animals, who are the remaining

ancestors of the mammoth. They were once found in large numbers throughout the forests of Central and Western Europe but early this century became a rare species, on the brink of extinction.

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We devised a special instrument, a magnetic resonance mass-spectrometer, capable of detecting an atom of an admixture among 10,000 million atoms of the basic material, says Professor B. Manyrin, one of the scientists engaged on the research. No other country has such a highly sensitive instrument. It has made it possible for us to undertake several thousands of probes of helium found in mountain rocks, minerals, water, and in oil and gas deposits.

It was believed until recently that the deeper the rock layer the smaller the concentrations of helium-3. However, in studying the spectrum of helium extracted from volcanic gas and juvenile volcanic rock, we were surprised to find that there were thousands of times more helium-3 in them than in the earth's crust. This was helium from the earth's mantle, having a constant concentration of helium-3.

THE EARTH — OUR COMMON LABORATORY

Soviet and American scientists have taken an important step towards combining efforts in carrying out major international research programmes. Prominent geophysicists from the USA, as well as specialists in processing information, spent a few days in Moscow recently at the invitation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The leaders of two world geophysical centres (located in Moscow and Washington) discussed the compatibility of computer hardware and software.

V. Golovukin, head of the Soviet centre, said that the success of such major international projects as "The Earth's Mantle", "The Year of Quiet Sun", "The Year of Active Sun", etc., had been achieved by the close cooperation of scientists from different countries, and, in particular, by the permanent exchange of information between Moscow and Washington. At present both centres are preparing to deal with the new flow of information expected from the ten-year "Lithosphere" scientific project, now under way.

IN 13 LANGUAGES

Onega is a computerized typesetting system, designed at the Ukrainian research Institute of the printing industry. The necessary "vocabulary" is entered into the memory of a computer via a keyboard. The system then, acting as a text editor, prepares the layout of a book: it places paragraphs, divides words, forms lines and counts columns.

The resultant programme is then fed into an automatic machine which prepares matrices for the future edition. Texts can be in English, Spanish, Portuguese, or any other of the 13 languages which the system can cope with. This feature is indispensable for publishing Russian-foreign and foreign-Russian dictionaries.

Over the past decade 160 new towns have appeared on the map, yet we have not yet succeeded in radically changing the migratory trend towards the cities. To a certain extent, this has been prevented by the practice of siting small industrial projects closer to higher cities in a decentralized and uncoordinated manner.

At present, the situation is changing. The town and village systems of the USSR are slowly deciding whether new industrial should be sited, according to their long-range development schemes.

Also changing is the role of "dormitory towns" neighbouring on major industrial centres. Many of them contain industrial services, recreation and cultural facilities of their own. Many scientific centres are now moving into these towns and their redistribution of roles has appreciably reduced the need to travel long distances every day to and from work to a large city.

VIEWPOINT

MOVING TO THE CITY FOR EMPLOYMENT: A FACTOR OF THE PAST

Vladimir BELOUSOV, Director, Central Research and Design Institute of Town Planning

In the 70s, the number of people living in cities in the USSR has increased by more than 7 per cent to reach 108.5 million people. Despite the higher natural growth rate, the rural population decreased also by 7 per cent. This is first and foremost a result of the regular drift of the population to the cities over the last decade. Although this is an inevitable trend, it needs some adjustment. The problem is that the former rural folks move into the larger cities where life becomes increasingly difficult as these cities grow in size. Due to the strain induced through population expansion it becomes difficult to ensure favourable living conditions, convenient transport routes, and pleasant natural surroundings. In short, it is necessary to take measures to direct this flow of people from the countryside to smaller or medium-size towns.

In this respect, we have some experience, like providing large industrial enterprises for these regions and hence eliminating the need to move to bigger cities. The Volzhsky Car Works was founded, for example, in a small place called Togliatti, whose population now has increased beyond half a million. The construction of the Kama Truck Factory began in the township of Naberezhnyye Chelny, now 300,000 people live here. The Nuclear Engineering Factory has provided employment for the town of Volgograd, and the Hydroelectric Power Project on the Angara, combined with the industrial complex to process timber, have increased the population of Ust-Ilimsk. The two cities now possess 110 and 100 thousand inhabitants respectively.

Despite certain economic expenditure required to site these large industries, in small out-of-the-way places, where everything must start from scratch, eventually these policies pay off. The population will be more evenly distributed over the country. In the long term, this principle underlies General Plans concerning the distribution of industry and population up to the year 2000.

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A joint effort of the Lenin Research Institute and the Stankomashinskaya factory has produced an electronic-controlled production line.

ENTERTAINMENT

To commemorate the artist's birth

The Moscow Scientists Club held a party dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Fernand Léger, the outstanding French artist.

Soviet museums hold a number of works by Léger donated by the painter's pupils and his wife. Among them are such famous pieces as "The Builders", the series "Stalingrad", "Town" and others.

The audience was also shown a documentary, "Fernand Léger Museum", which was kindly lent by the French Embassy in Moscow.

THE ORCHESTRA KEPT PLAYING

This country's leading musicians are participating in a series of concerts marking fifty years since the foundation of the Leningrad Orchestra named after D. Shostakovich. Together with the orchestra's leading conductor, A. Dmitriyev, celebration programmes were prepared by A. Jansons, Yu. Simonov, A. Lazarev and P. Lillo.

Music by Shostakovich holds a special place in the concerts given by the orchestra. Performing in the city besieged by the fascist invaders, the orchestra played his famous "Leningrad Symphony". The opening night performance took place under the baton of Karl Eliasberg on August 9, 1942, the very day when Nazi forces expected to march triumphantly through the streets of the city.

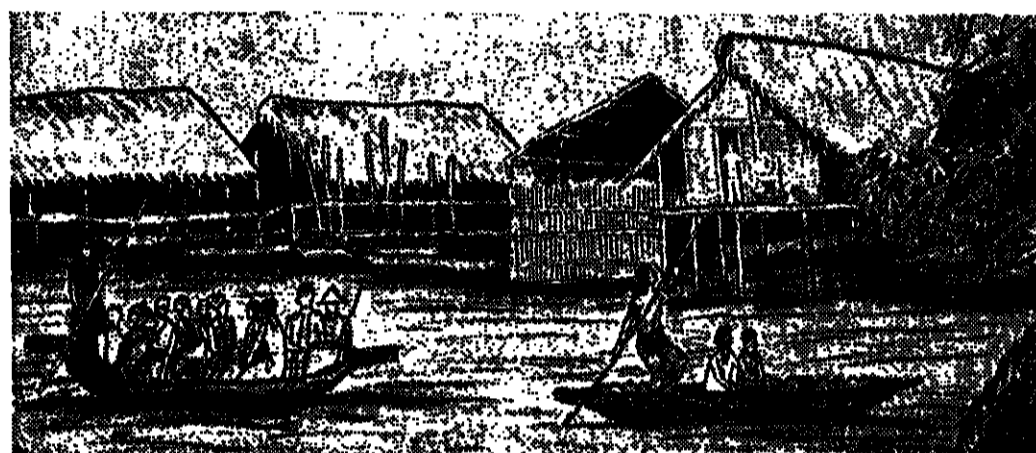
POTO-POTO ART IN MOSCOW

A cascade of colours greet visitors to the exhibition of the Congolese Poto-Poto art school which has opened at the Exhibition Hall of the USSR Artists Union (6 Uralskaya St.).

Working in very diverse genres—sculpture, painting and the traditional African mask—the Poto-Poto artists also go in for



Ikoli. "Dances".



Ngampio. "Fishing".

a wide range of subject matter and techniques—from abstract painting to intuitive art.

The exhibition at present on show in Moscow features paintings. Much travelled (it has been to the United States, France, Switzerland, and Sweden) it is shown in this country for the first time. It was on view in Leningrad before coming to Moscow.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

MIKHAIL KOZAKOV



plies itself aptly to this extraordinary character. Restlessness, the passion for creative work, his diversity of interests and the love of poetry: all this was, possibly, founded in his childhood by the very atmosphere in which he grew up. Mikhail Kozakov's father was a Leningrad writer, whose house was often visited by the most brilliant representatives of the literary elite of those years. Writers, poets and literary critics—including Mikhail Zoshchenko, Yuri Tynyanov, Anna Akhmatova, Samuil Marshak and Kornel Chukovsky, just to name a few—visited this residence. It is hardly surprising after all this that Mikhail Kozakov recites splendidly the poems of Alexander Pushkin, Fyodor Tyutchev, Boris Pasternak, Marina Tsvetayeva and Arseny Tarkovsky. Nor is it strange that one of his favourite dramatic roles is that of Cyrano de Bergerac. Just as remarkable was his Hamlet at the age of 22 and the uncle from "A Common Story" by Ivan Goncharov, which he played not so long ago.

Indeed, on the stage Kozakov has played many remarkable roles, but not everything goes so smoothly in cinema. At any rate his film roles do not hold the significance of those performed on the stage. Fourteen years ago Kozakov wrote in the "Soviet Film" magazine: "Only in three films out of fifteen did I not hold a gun in my hand. I killed a lot and was killed myself more than once. Sometimes I was right but more often not. The large number of such films I made for the screen brought me a peculiar popularity among the audiences." Movie-goers began to type out Kozakov as the "villain". For the sake of justice it must be said that Kozakov made even the audiences feel the ironic attitude he held towards such roles. Since he was not only a good actor but also a clever one he never played being acquainted. "In earnest", he said, "up to this day Kozakov has not played a really serious role in cinema. Recently, he has been refusing to play for films in which the script did not appeal to him. In fact, his screen appearances are becoming less frequent. However, he has lately participated in several TV serials and gave a recital of poems by Fyodor Tyutchev. The role of producer he is also making a TV play based on Leonid Zorin's play "Tokrovskiy Gates".

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

A source of ballet inspiration

Dance rhythms of different peoples and classical and modern choreography were presented at a national seminar devoted to character dance, held in Riga, the capital of Latvia.

The performances given by students from the ballet schools of Moscow and Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk, the Baltic republics,

Transcaucasia and Central Asia show that Soviet ballet continues to develop and that training standards in the republics are rising.

The teachers, balletmasters and art critics who attended the seminar are unanimous that the most interesting trend is classical ballet's penetration by 20th century rhythms and movements.

WHAT'S ON!

December 15-18

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 15—Melikov, "Love Legend" (ballet); 16—Double-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divertissement" (ballet); 17—Khachaturian, "Gayane" (performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 15—Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 16—Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); 17—Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet); 18—Händel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera).

Sizemlavy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 16—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 17—Adam, Delibes, "Coppélia" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 15—Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes"; 16, 17—"Druzhba", concert featuring Czechoslovakian performers.

Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 18—Double-bill: Well, "The

Seven Deadly Sins"; Offenbach, "Operetta Hour".

FILMS

Fleta in the Salt (Bulgaria). About two friends, former teachers, who find themselves on the opposite sides during World War II. One joins the partisan movement, the other becomes a police.

The Diamond Arm (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). A comedy starring the popular Soviet clown and actor, Yuri Nikulin.

Cinema: "Pobeda" (17a Abelmanovskaya St.). Metro Proletarskaya.

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvoetskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 15—Concert by prominent artists and ensemble groups from the Komi Autonomous Republic, to mark its 60th

anniversary. 16, 17, 18—Concerts by variety artists from Yugoslavia.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berninskaya Embankment). 15—"The Obvious But Incredible", a variety performance, starring Gennady Khazanov. 16, 17—Leningrad Theatre of Miniatures. "His Majesty the Theatre", featuring Arkady Raikin.

Exhibition Hall, All-Union Nature Protection Society (5 Vorovskogo St.). "The Unusual in the Ordinary", an exhibition of more than 400 items made of glass, wood and ceramics, including forestry sculpture and embroidery. Open daily, 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Metro Arbatovskaya.

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